

1927-28

File No. 145/27

(C.B.)

Serial Nos. 1.

Previous References

C.B. 210-23-1
C.B. 210-23-10.
C.B. 210-23-20.
C.B. 179-24-3 to 7.
C.B. 3-23-37.

~~Later References~~

C.B. 179-24-1

Later references

C.B. 12-24-466, 9.

C.B. 84-33-142

C.B. 61-36-647

Ex. 97-36-(1-4)

C.B. 83-39-144

64 575

General and Revenue Secretariat.

6.12/27

Serial Nos. 1.

Part B for December 1927.

SUBJECT

Amalgamation of the Non-Civil Service Cadre of the Revenue
Department with the Civil Service.

To

The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Comptroller, Mysore Govt., through the Financial Sectt.
The Heads of Departments.
The Secretaries to Government.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

No. 3617-67/C.B. - dated 13th December 1927.

Passes orders amalgamating the Non-Civil Service Cadre of
the Revenue Department with the Civil Service etc.

For disposal at a Meeting)

1
No. C.137

..... 1927-28

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Council Matter.

SUBJECT.

(Clause v of the schedule)

Re-organization of the Mysore Civil Service.

CIRCULATED TO THE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

By Order,

Ames Shava Ray

Chief Secretary to Government.

..... 1st November 1927.

Extraordinary Member of Council.

First Member of Council. (Seen by the member)

2324
111
Second Member of Council.

Murli
21/11/27

3889
240
Third Member of Council

SPB-1,000-28-8-14

cos
7/11

C 240 of 26-27

Serial
No.

1. I submit herewith two copies of a Note on the Re-organization of the Civil Service, explaining certain anomalies in the existing rules and suggesting some remedies.

The Note may perhaps be first considered at a meeting of the Council to which the Revenue Commissioner may be invited. After the general details are settled, a Committee may ~~be~~ ~~be~~ be formed under the Chairmanship of one of the Members of Council, with the Revenue Commissioner, one of the Judges of the Chief Court and the Chief Secretary, to work out further details in accordance with the general principles approved by Government.

Jewan

21/12/26

2. In the ...

21/12/26

SEWAN'S OFFICE.

Received on

27. DEC. 1926

Reg. No. 4769

6756
29/12

3.

It is an excellent note. That Mr. C. has put up. I find myself in general agreement with his views.

The Civil Service, as at present organized, is based neither on logic nor simplicity. The reorganization has resulted, in my opinion, in the loss of efficiency & money.

1st member

20/12

2nd member

21.27.

27/12

21/12

4458

30/12

NOTE-Contn. Sheet

2

Subject.-

Revision of the Mysore Civil Service Scheme.

...

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL.

"May be taken
 up at the next
 meeting of Council is 3rd Feb
 the papers may be
 sent to Mr. Polesinore and
 the Pres Council may be
 asked to be present
 when the case is taken
 up at the A copy of the
 note also to be sent
 to Mr. Denison for his attention
 may be considered & also agreed to
 be passed 25/1/27

Subject.-

Revision of the Mysore Civil service Scheme.

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL.

NOTE.

Proposals to be recast for further consideration on the following lines.

1st. ^{These} Special Magistrates, other than Asst. Commrs, to be absorbed in the appropriate grades of Judicial Service.

Reserving some places for giving training in criminal cases to Ambaris, the rest of the appointments of 2nd Grade Magistrates to be similarly merged in Judl. Dept.

Non-civil service appts of Treasury officers & S. D. Os are not to be separately maintained

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572

Cast

Sp. Magistrates as a separate
grade should be recruited
Magistrates or Asst. Commrs.
Magistrates to be recruited
as a part of judicial officers eligible
for 3rd grade Magistrates
Non-civil service appts. should
not be separately
maintained
Judicial Dept. & Ambari
this in the same office

Serial
No.b. REVISION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE SCHEME.

In accordance with the tentative conclusions arrived at during last Council meeting, a draft letter to the Chief Judge is herewith put up, in order to ascertain the views of the Chief Court on the proposal to abolish the separate cadre of Special Magistrates.

83657/2

18 November 1922
Dewan.

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7/2

Im
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Issue
recd
7/2

1 To the Chief Judge
D.O. No 2329 d. 7.2.22
Calls for his views of the Chief Court.

2 From the Registrar, Chief Court
D.O. No R.O.C 956 d. 1/9/22

Forwards a note of the Chief Judge on the amalgamation of the Civil and Magisterial Cadres and adds that Mr Justice G. Brunsdon agrees with the views of the Chief Judge and Mr Justice Datta Das also agrees generally with the proposals except as regards the grading of Municipalities.

8. Mr Justice Datta Das's note is also enclosed

Sent
Nov
24/22

General and Revenue
Secretariat.

File No.

of 192

Serial
No.

9. Orders have issued about the amalgamation of the Civil-Judicial and Magisterial cadres.

10. This file is re-submitted for orders about the amalgamation of the non-Civil Service cadre of the Revenue Deptt. with the Civil Service.

11. The qualifications of the Civil Service Asst. Commrs. are:-

- (1) B.A. or B.Sc. degree of a recognised University.
- (2) Local Service Examinations -
 - (i) Revenue-Higher,
 - (ii) Criminal-Higher,
 - (iii) Accounts-Lower,
 - (iv) Civil - Part I
Part II.

For the non-Civil Service Officers of the Revenue Deptt., the qualifications prescribed are:--

- (1) Revenue-Higher,
- (2) Criminal-Higher,
- and (3) Accounts-Lower.

12. Therefore, if the non-Civil Service Officers of the Revenue Deptt. are to be included in the Civil Service cadre, either the qualifications for the Civil Service have to be lowered or the qualifications for the non-Civil Service have to be raised.

13. Many of the non-Civil Service Officers have not got the qualifications prescribed for the Civil Service. (Vide list attached)

Para 5 of no. 5

Paragraph 23 of G.O.
dated 24/9/44 A

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Names of the non-Civil Officers who have not got the qualifications prescribed for the Civil Service:--

.....

1. Mr.C.Suryanarayana Sastri,
2. " H. Basavaraj Urs,
3. " R. Tirunaraniengar,
4. " A. J. Donne,
5. " K. Mallaraj Urs,
6. " Syed Abdul Khalak,
7. " R. Shama Iyengar,
8. " K. Subba Rao,
9. " R. Ramiah Naidu,
10. " M. Abdus Subhon.

P.T.O.

8

Extract from the Proceedings of the.....812 th.....Meeting of the Council of His
Highness the Maharaja, held at Bangalore on the.....9th.....November.....1927.....19

49. Subject. - Clauses v and xii of the schedule.

Re-organization of the Mysore Civil Service.

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL.

The cadre of non-Civil Service Revenue Officers may be abolished and the officers now included in that cadre may be absorbed in the Civil Service.

Qualifications for Assistant Commissioners to remain unchanged. But elderly officers now acting as non-Civil Service Officers may be given exemption from passing Local Tests (Civil I and II)

(Signed) Mirza M. Ismail,

Dewan of Mysore.

"EXTRACT"



Chief Secretary to Government.

General and Revenue
Secretariat.

File No.

of 191

9

Subject. - Re-organization of the Mysore Civil Service.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Council is put up.

Forwarded, with compliments, to the Financial Secretary to Government, under paragraph 9 * of the Government Order No. G. 17572-8—G. M. 676-17-1, dated 22nd June 1918.

By Order,

M. S. N. S. N.
Chief Secretary to Government.

4
10-11-22

A D.S.N is put up

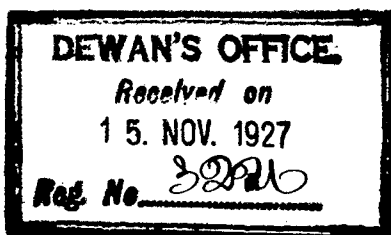
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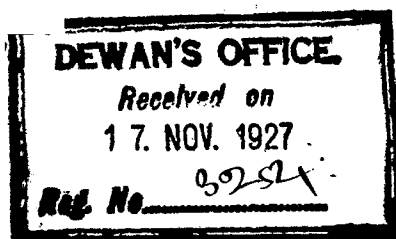
*9. (a) If the views expressed by the Financial Secretary in any case, whether original or un-officially referred, are not accepted by the Member of Government in charge, or by the Dewan and Members of Council, as the case may be, the file containing the discussions shall be sent to the Financial Secretary a second time, in order to enable him, in cases in which he considers that the orders proposed to be issued are opposed to financial rules of Government or to recognised financial principles or for other reasons of a financial nature, are open to objection, to record a respectful representation to that effect, which will be placed by the Dewan before His Highness the Maharaja for consideration.

(b) All cases sent to the Financial Secretary under this rule should be treated as immediate and returned to the Department concerned within three days of receipt.

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10/11



Please see in this
& note on it
in detail
see
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u.s.n
new
16/11



Submitted to His Highness

A Before the re-organisation of the Civil Service in 1924, all gazetted officers of the Revenue Department were styled Assistant Commissioners and belonged to the Mysore Civil Service. This arrangement was modified by Government Order No. 757-807/C.B.210-23-1 dated the 22nd September 1924 and a new class of officers was created to hold a limited number of gazetted charges in the Revenue Department. These officers do not belong to the Civil Service, although their duties and scale of pay are identical with those of Assistant Commissioners. The one distinction is that while the Civil Service is recruited by competition or nomination of persons not more than 35 years of age, there is no such age restriction for the non-Civil Service (Revenue cadre), the professed object of which was "to provide promotion to members of the subordinate ranks, who have rendered long and meritorious services deserving of recognition but who are ineligible for admission to the Civil Service".

Officers belonging to the Civil Service are required to pass local service examinations noted in the margin. But

-----	in the case of non-Civil
1. Revenue - Higher	Service officers, pass in
2. Criminal - Higher	the Civil Examination
3. Accounts - Lower	Parts I and II-is not
4. Civil - Parts I and II.	insisted upon.

Although there might be something to be said in favour of the distinction from a purely theoretical point of view, it has not been found possible to observe it in practice. During the past four years many vacancies which occurred in the Civil Service could not be filled, because officers full competent in other respects could not be appointed mainly because of the age restriction referred to above. Against

these vacancies, fresh appointments have been made in the non-Civil Service cadre. In posting officers for work as Special Magistrates also, the distinction between the two cadres has often had to be ignored and non-Civil Service revenue officers have been posted, on account of the exigencies of the service, to the charge of Special Magistrates' Courts, although their employment was to be confined to the Revenue Department.

As stated already, there is no difference in the scale of pay of Civil Service and non-Civil Service officers or in the method of their employment and the distinction has become one with very little difference. The supposed inferiority of the non-Civil Service cadre has become a cause for dissatisfaction among its members.

The question of amalgamating the two cadres was considered in Council and the following resolution was recorded:-

"The cadre of non-Civil Service Revenue Officers may be abolished and the officers now included in that cadre may be absorbed in the Civil Service.

Qualifications for Assistant Commissioners to remain unchanged. But elderly officers now acting as non-Civil Service Officers may be given exemption from passing Local Tests (Civil I and II).

According to this resolution, the officers of the two cadres will be brought into a combined list. The places to be assigned in the Civil Service to the officers now borne on the non-Civil Service cadre will be determined according to the dates on which they reached their present pay.

There is one higher appointment on 500-50-600 provided for the non-Civil Service cadre of the Revenue Department which will now be included in the scale of Senior Assistant Commissioners, raising it from 9 to 10.

The Technical Departments, Police, Survey, Comptroller's Office, Excise and Judicial will continue to be

Page 2 of
Office Notes
P.

separate; a certain number of Civil Servants being deputed to work in those departments as at present.

I request His Highness's gracious sanction to the above proposals.

Bangalore,)
17th Novr. 1927.)

K. Leander
(Deewan in charge)

Psk.

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders
of His Highness the Maharaja.

Subject.



Amalgamation of the Non-Civil
Service cadre of the Revenue Depart-
ment with the Civil Service.

3/5

Order.

KRM

21/11/27

C. Seay

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25-11-27

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25/11

Amalgamation of the Non-Civil Service Cadre of the Revenue Dept with the Civil Service.

(*)

31. All urgent or confidential files returned with His Highness' orders may, in the absence of instructions or indications to the contrary, be ordinarily circulated to the Members of Council for perusal after the issue of orders.

33. The Secretaries concerned should see that orders in the cases referred to above are issued at once and that the files are returned immediately after to the Chief Secretary for circulation to the Members.

34. In all other cases, the files will first be circulated to the Members of Council at headquarters and then sent to the Secretariat concerned for the issue of orders.

Circulated to Members of Council for perusal of His Highness' orders before /after issue of orders. (Vide Rules 31, 33 and 34 of the Subsidiary Rules for the conduct of business of Council in the Manual of Council Rules and Procedure.)

M. S. Rana

Chief Secretary to Government.

Through the Secretary to Government,

.....Department.

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

100
26/11/27

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Mue
26.11.27

THIRD
EXTRA MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

ex
28/11

NOTE - Contn. sheet.

CHIEF SECRETARY
2 DEC. 1927

Draft Subm.

Imp.
1/12/27

Issue
27/12

27/11

General and Revenue
Secretariat.

File No.

of 192 .

Serial
No.H. Com 907

Ind: Secy: has Concurred.
(Use page 8 of the nks.)

Draft and fair are filed.

Gp
13/12

42
14/12

Communicated in H. Com
907 dated 14.12.27

1. G.O. No 3617-67/ dated 13.12.27
To. The Secy to Govt, Dy Commr of Dist.
The Heads of apts, Rev Commr.
Passes orders amalgamating the
Non-Civil Service Cadre of the Rev apts
with the Civil Service etc.

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NOTE ON THE RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

* * *

A
Pages 5 & 6
99-0.

The main objects with which the Mysore Civil Service Re-organization order of the 22nd September 1924 was passed were stated to be (1) to bring about homogeneity in the Civil Service and so to train its members as to fit them for higher administrative posts and (2) to make each department more or less self-contained with a sufficient leaven from the Civil Service to raise the general tone and to afford reasonable prospects of promotion to officers of the department in the department itself, so as to enable the department to derive the utmost benefit by means of specialization.

Para 6

Under the scheme the function of the Civil Service was stated to be to provide a trained staff for general administrative work and to maintain a high standard of efficiency in all departments. The Civil Service was thus expected to serve as a *corpe d'elite* for -- general administrative work, the recruitment being confined to the best men available. As thus constituted the Civil Service instead of being a mere combination of several cadres was to consist of officers in the general administration and in the Revenue Department and holding a certain proportion of appointments in other departments so as to enable them either to acquire varied training or to raise the standard of work in the department to which they are temporarily posted.

To achieve these objects it was laid down that recruitment to the Civil Service should be only by means of competitive examination and nomination. Nomination was to include promotions from the subordinate

7c. B.

ranks also and could be made either from persons not in the service or persons in the subordinate ranks. These nominations were to be made by His Highness the Maharaja but no one above 32 years of age would be admitted by nomination. On a representation made in the Representative Assembly the age limit fixed for nomination to the Civil Service was raised from 32 to 35.

2. The scheme evoked a good deal of criticism due partly to the feeling that a slur was cast on the other departments and a badge of inferiority assigned to others by referring to the Civil Service as a corps d'elite confined to the best men available and partly to the fact that it reduced the chances of promotion to higher appointments of persons not belonging to the Civil Service however capable they may otherwise be. It is true that it was laid down that selection for the Civil Service from the subordinate ranks would not affect promotion from the ranks to the gazetted appointments which would be reserved in each department for departmental promotions. Under this scheme the maximum pay which any officer that was promoted from the subordinate ranks in a particular department could rise to would be Rs. 600 but the number of such posts available for them was very limited and there was no prospect of any further rise even though the officer succeeded in reaching the pay when he had some years to serve before he became superannuated, while any compeer of his who was lucky enough to be nominated to the Civil Service would have all the higher appointments reserved for the Civil Service open to him.

Though the principle that officers that had specialized in a particular department should as far as possible be employed in the department is a sound one, there were

numerous difficulties in regard to its application having regard to the previous methods of recruitment. There was a wide gulf between the members of the subordinate executive service and the gazetted officers' grades and any sudden promotion of a large number of the former was therefore likely to affect general efficiency while even the officers who had reached the gazetted officers' grades were not fit or had to be given unusually rapid promotion before the special appointments reserved for the department could be filled up.' The chief defect of the scheme therefore was to introduce a new principle of recruitment and promotion in the various departments before the conditions were ripe for such reforms and even if the conditions were ripe to keep out really capable men from joining the department as their general prospects would not be sufficiently attractive. Under the new system the only persons that would derive promotions were those that had risen to the top of the subordinate grades in the due course of seniority and were not entitled to be regarded as Experts. In the Accounts Department this anomaly was to a certain extent rectified by taking in a certain proportion of officers by direct recruitment and apportioning the vacancies among gazetted officers in equal proportions to the Civil Service the Probationers directly recruited and persons promoted from the subordinate ranks. If the principle of manning each department as far as possible by men specially trained in that department is to be rigorously followed, there should be besides direct recruitment to the Civil Service, a system of special recruitment, to each department, of Probationers to fill up a definite proportion of the vacancies.

Though the principles of recruitment for the executive service and the Judicial Service should differ in certain essential respects, as the Civil Service is a combination of both services it is not possible to treat

the two services as two water-tight compartments. So it has been necessary to deal with both branches of the service in this note in so far as the lower appointments are concerned.

3. The separation of Judicial and Executive functions has created other problems of which the new scheme has not taken sufficient account. Out of a total number of 17 appointments of 1st and 2nd Grade Magistrates, 8 are of the 1st grade and 9 of the 2nd grade. Of the ⁸ appointments 4 have been reserved for Officers of the Senior Assistant Commissioner's Grade, two for 1st grade Magistrates selected from Sub Judges and 2 are reserved for officers promoted from the class of 2nd Grade Magistrates. Of the 9 appointments of the 2nd Grade, 4 are reserved for Asst. Commissioners of the Civil Service, and 5 for promotion from the 3rd Grade. ^{ch} These Magistrates are subject to the administrative control of the District Magistrate merely and their appointments and transfers are made by Govt. Some attempt has been made to connect the Magistrates with the other appointments in the Judicial Department viz., that of Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs. As I have already stated 2 of the appointments of Magistrates, 1st Grade, are held by Subordinate Judges and recently 2 appointments of Magistrates of the 2nd Grade are made interchangeable with those of Munsiffs.

Besides these Magistrates whose pay corresponds with that fixed for gazetted appointments in the Civil Service and other Departments, there is a grade of 3rd Grade Magistrates whose pay is on the same scale as that of Amildars. Promotion to the 2nd Grade is made to a limited extent from the 3rd grade but as these appointments are not interchangeable with those in the Civil Judicial Department, a great deal of discontent is likely to result, for though they receive the same rates of pay when promoted to the 2nd and 1st Grade Magistrate's places

as Munsiffs and Sub Judges respectively, they are placed in a separate class, while if the appointments are made interchangeable, officers in the regular line are likely to object to these transfers as involving an undeserved supersession.

4. The order also gave rise to several difficulties in allocating existing officers to the re-organized cadre. There were previously various classes of officers - permanent Assistant Commissioners, Sub-pro-tem Assistant Commissioners and Officers given the rank and status of Assistant Commissioners. It was found that the permanent Assistant Commissioners and the provisionally permanent men whom it was desired to keep in the Civil Service were about 11 more in number than the strength of the newly sanctioned cadre. The extra number was therefore considered supernumerary. Eleven appointments in the non-civil service cadre were left vacant against the 11 supernumerary men in the Civil Service. The bulk of these appointments were in the Revenue Department but by absorbing the supernumeraries without filling up new vacancies as they arose this anomaly has been partly rectified. There are at present 10 non-Civil Service Officers in the Revenue Department as against the sanctioned cadre of 9. But only 5 of them are now permanent. The other 4 are made Sub-pro-tem against the supernumeraries in the Civil Service who are on other duty outside the cadre. Similarly though 7 appointments of Superintendents of Police have been allotted to the non-Civil Service only 5 could be permanently filled up, the other two having to be reserved and temporarily filled up owing to the supernumeraries in the Civil Service.

The pay of the several classes of officers was fixed on different principles with the result that men who before the re-organization were getting the minimum

pay of the Civil Service got pay very near the maximum under the re-organization, and while men who prior to the re-organization were fighting for a junior place in the Civil Service are now acting First Grade Magistrates.

5. Some of the Heads of Departments who were consulted seemed to have been alive to these objections. The Inspector General of Police observed that the result of giving some places of Superintendents to the Civil Service men and considering others as non-Civil Service would produce in the latter a feeling of inferiority though they might in fact be better police officers than the Civil Service men. One way of obviating this, he observed, would be to make the police force a technical department but this would not be possible in a small State like ours. The Chief Court also raised some objections to the scheme. The scheme provided for the place of Local and Legislative Secretary to Govt. being filled by a Judicial Officer and the posting in that case of an officer from the Civil Service to be a District Judge and for the training of a Junior Civil Officer by being posted as Munsiff when a Munsiff is taken as an Asst. Secretary in the Secretariat. The Judges of the Chief Court considered that there was no need or occasion for the training of a Junior Civilian in Civil Judicial work, that there was no justification for an Officer of the Civil Service being posted as District Judge in place of a Judicial Officer taken to the Secretariat to work as Local and Legislative Secretary. No steps have so far been taken to give effect to this arrangement though it has been provided for in the Re-organization Order.

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Referring to the arrangements regarding the reservation of certain places of Magistrates to the Civil Service they observed that it was necessary in the interests of the efficient administration of criminal justice

to place Magistrates under the administrative supervision and control of the Chief Court to the same extent as officers in the Civil Judicial Branch.

6. The number of Amildars is 68 and the non-Civil Service posts open to them is 9. As we have now introduced the system of direct recruitment by taking Probationers to the extent of 50 per cent in the Amildari Service the number of higher appointments open to them is quite insufficient.

In the Police Department there are 6 posts of Assistant Superintendents of Police while there are 7 appointments of Superintendents of Police open to them. People appointed to these posts are fairly old and they generally lack the training and mental outlook which -- Gazetted Officers should possess. There used to be a good infusion of fresh blood from the Amildari Service into the Gazetted ranks of the Police Department. Some of the most efficient Superintendents of Police in the past were men recruited in this way. By shutting them out neither the standard nor the class of recruits for these higher appointments has been kept up satisfactorily.

7. A statement is attached herewith which explains the distribution by departments of the higher appointments among the Civil Service Officers and others. In the -- Survey Department we have recently reduced the number of Gazetted appointments to 5. Four of these are now held by Officers outside the Civil Service and one by an Assistant Commissioner. In view of the training this department affords for higher revenue work it will be necessary to post one officer of the Civil Service at least for a period of three years at a time to the Survey Department.

8. As regards Co-operative Societies out of four appointments only one is reserved for the Civil Service. This seems to be sufficient. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies may be an Officer of the Civil Service -- specially selected for the purpose. Mr. Ranga Rao, the former Registrar of Co-operative Societies is now appointed as General Secretary. But the appointment of General Secretary has no place in the Civil Service though it will be necessary to include it in the Civil Service.

9. The total number of appointments of Rs.250 and above up to Rs.600 is ¹¹⁸~~53~~. Of these 53 are now reserved for the Civil Service. This seems to be a fair proportion to reserve if the Civil Service is to consist of officers recruited by competition, and those nominated from the -- lower grades of service or on special considerations -- who are below the age 35. As I have already pointed, -- that, though the system of nomination to the Civil Service by selection from lower grades of service has been in -- vogue in the past, to differentiate such persons from others promoted in the ordinary course leads to some -- heart-burning and disappointment, while to ignore the principle altogether will prevent Government from picking out men with special qualifications who deserve to be -- elevated to the higher rungs in the service sufficiently early. This principle therefore does not need modification. The only thing necessary seems to be to do away with the distinction and treat all as belonging to one composite service as before and remove the bar against their rising to higher appointments if eligible in other respects. But in order to prevent people employed in -- special departments trying to improve their prospects by obtaining transfers to other departments it should be -- well understood that as far as possible officers who have either risen from the subordinate ranks or been specially

trained in particular departments should be retained in those departments. If Amildars are to be shut out from promotion to the Police, Excise and other Departments then it must be laid down as a general principle that nominations to the Civil Service from the subordinate ranks should be confined as far as possible to the Amildari Service.

10. In regard to the appointments reserved exclusively for men of the Department as the details given in the statement will show the proportion is fairly high and if all these appointments are to be made entirely by promotion from the subordinate grades efficiency is likely to be seriously affected. For instance in the Police Department there are 6 appointments of Assistant Superintendents of Police and 7 non-Civil Service appointments of Superintendents of Police. Just as we have introduced a system of recruitment of probationers in the Accounts Department at least 1/3rd of the appointments of Assistant Superintendents of Police -- should be recruited directly. I would also remove the existing bar to the appointment of Amildars as Superintendents of Police. If qualified candidates are available it is likely to improve the Police service to take them for a few appointments. In the same way a limited number of appointments in the Amildari grade should be allowed to Police Inspectors.

11. As regards Magistrates the separation of -- Judicial and Executive functions has indirectly resulted in the creation of a large number of appointments which do not provide sufficient work for those holding them and some system has to be devised to give them more work. It is not desirable to retrace our steps and revert to the old system of employing Revenue Officers as Magistrates but there is no reason why --

wherever it is possible the appointments of Munsiffs and Magistrates should not be combined. The main difficulty in giving effect to any such scheme is that we now have another class of Magistrates of the 3rd grade who cannot be fitted into the scheme. It may be urged that, as it is in vogue in some parts of British India for 2nd and 3rd class cases, it is sufficient if the salaries given to these officers are on a lower scale than those provided for Munsiffs and that it would be a waste to allow these cases to be tried by higher Judicial Officers. To maintain them as a separate class leads to other anomalies. They are not often fit to be promoted as Munsiffs and ~~xxx~~ except to the extent necessary to provide for a certain number of officers of the Civil Service being trained as Magistrates it seems desirable to make the appointments otherwise interchangeable. I have enclosed a statement herewith to show that it is possible to have only 2 -- classes of Judicial Officers Sub-Judges and Magistrates of the 1st grade and Munsiffs and Magistrates of the 2nd grades reserving 8 appointments for the Civil Service as at present for Magistrates and effect a re-adjustment which would result in a saving of Rs.30,000 while doing away altogether with the 3rd grade Magistrates. In the proposals I have assumed that in some places the Sub Judges will take up cases now tried by Munsiffs also. Should this be considered a serious objection a readjustment may be made by which this work may be distributed among Munsiffs. I merely venture to indicate a direction on which economy is possible. The Civil Justice Committee have also recommended the delegation of magisterial functions to Munsiffs.

12. In regard to Co-operative Societies excepting the one appointment reserved for the Civil Service the

others may be reserved for officers of that Department. There is I believe one Officer in this Department Mr. K. Subba Rao, B.A., LL.B., who may be treated as belonging to the Civil Service as he was appointed under conditions which did not indicate -- unmistakably that he would be confirmed only in that Department.

The summary of my recommendation is therefore as follows :-

(1) 53 appointments may be reserved as at -- present for the Civil Service. These will be filled up by direct recruitment either by competition or -- nomination of persons not in the service for any special consideration and selection of officers from the subordinate grades of service the age limit -- being fixed in either of these two cases at 35.

(2) Officers who are promoted from the lower grades of service to participate in the chances of promotion for higher appointments if otherwise fit.

(3) As regards special departments such as the Police, Accounts etc., a certain number of appointments will be reserved for the Civil Service say -- about 1/3rd. As regards the remainder 1/3rd will be filled up by promotion from the lower ranks but provision should exist for direct recruitment to these appointments by means of Probationers selected according to rules to be made in this respect. One post in the Survey Department should be reserved for the Civil Service. So also in the Co-operative -- Societies.

(4) The system of reserving some special appointments on Rs.500-50/l-600 for promotion to men of the department has much to commend it but as un-

under present conditions it leads to some anomaly as they have either to be kept vacant because the senior-most man has not reached the maximum of the grade or when such a condition can be satisfied, results in an undue advantage to the officer getting the promotion. I am in favour of reverting to the original arrangement viz., filling up these appointments in the ordinary course of seniority. The Civil Service men have a fear that if a certain number of higher appointments are not earmarked for them their promotions may be unusually deferred but in view of the fact that their competitors will be comparatively old men there will be a sufficient number of vacancies to provide a reasonable flow of promotion for them. If any special relief is considered necessary for them it may take the shape as was the practice originally of providing a slightly higher rate of increment for them.

5. Promotion to the grade of Deputy Commissioners will be by rigid selection on the ground of merit but as a rule officers who are above 50 should not be appointed Deputy Commissioners. Officers employed in Special Departments will not usually be promoted to the grade of Deputy Commissioners unless they are specially qualified and have had opportunities of being trained to discharge the duties of a Head of a Department.

(6) In regard to the Magisterial Service it is desirable to amalgamate it with the Civil Judicial Service except in regard to 8 appointments now reserved for the Civil Service. The Appointments of Munsiff and Magistrates except in the case of Civil Service

Officers should be interchangeable. In fact under my scheme both these appointments are likely to be combined.

(7) As regards recruitment to the Magisterial and Civil Judicial Service it is desirable to select men as far as possible having experience at the bar, but if this is rigorously insisted upon, it may lead to the appointment either of men fairly advanced in age or very junior recruits with insufficient experience. A system of direct recruitment should be introduced for at least one-fourth of the vacancies by appointment of Probationers. The Chief Court have now the power to nominate Munsiffs under the Civil Courts Regulation. It is desirable that no appointments -- should be made either in the Magisterial or the Civil Judicial Service without consulting the Chief Court but the Regulation should be amended so as not to -- confer any imperative rights on the Chief Court.

(8) Though the Chief Court have opposed the introduction of Civil Service Officers into the Judicial line, it is necessary to provide for the training of at least 3 officers of the Civil Service in the -- grade of Munsiffs, Subordinate Judges and District -- Judges respectively at a time.

21st Dec 1926

P. G. D. Souza

Appendix T

SANCTIONED SCALE OF CIVIL SERVICE AND NON-CIVIL SERVICE OFFICERS.

	<u>Number of posts reserved for C.S.</u>	<u>Number available for N.C.S.</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
1. General Administration.	6	3 (2 for subordinate ranks 1 from other Depts.)	
2. Revenue.	18	9	
3. Excise.	1	2 (on 200-450)	
4. Survey.	2	3	*3 were allotted in the re-organisation order of Sep. 24. But the reduction of one Officer in connection with the recent Survey re-orgn., has been assumed to have been made in the C.S. scale.
5. Police.	4	7 (including 1 spl. apptt. for K.G.F.)	
6. Accounts.	5. (including one officer under training.)	8	
7. Co-operation.	1	3 (on 200-450)	
8. Income-Tax.	..	1	
9. Judicial			
(1) Magisterial	8	9	
(2) Civil	..	27	
	-----	-----	
	45	72	
	-----	-----	
Add plus 8 (Reserve)	-----		
	53		

Note:- Against the scale of 53 Civil Service Officers, it was found while allocating the officers in the revised cadre (March 1925), that there were actually at the time 64 Assistant Commissioners, so that

11 Assistant Commissioners were treated as supernumeraries in the -- Civil Service Cadre, a corresponding reduction being made temporarily in the Non-Civil Service Cadre so that 11 posts in the Non-Civil -- Service could not be permanently filled up until the supernumeraries were absorbed. At the same time it must be noted that though there was thus a temporary excess in the Civil Service Cadre, 18 Assistant Commissioners were on other duty and 2 more on leave and of these 20 temporary vacancies 8 were filled up by the Reserve Officers and Non-Civil Service Officers were acting in the remaining 12 vacancies.

The number of supernumeraries at present is reduced to 6 and permanent arrangements could not be made in the Non-Civil Service - Cadre to this extent and consequently 3 appointments in the Revenue, 2 in the Police and 1 in the Excise Departments have not been permanently filled up. About 13 Assistant Commissioners are on other duty and two are on leave, and setting off 8 of the Reserve Officers, there are still 7 temporary vacancies against which Non-Civil Service Officers are acting. One Non-Civil Service Officer is also on other duty and one on combined leave. Against these also, two Non-Civil Service Officers are acting.

*B
21/12/66*

<u>Number of Non-Civil Service Officers in Department.</u>	<u>Number reserved for Civil Service.</u>	<u>Number available for the Non-Civil Service.</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
3 (2 from Sectt. (1 from other Deptts.))	6	3	
0	18	9	
2	1	2 (200-450)	
4	2 *	3	*The reduction of one officer in connection with the re-organisation is shown against the -- Civil Service Cadre.
6 plus 1 special appointment.	4	6 plus 1 special appointment.	
8	5 (4 plus 1 under - training).	8	
3	1	3 (200-450)	
9 Mag. Service 2) Civil Judl. 4) Mag. and other) services. 3)	8 (4 I Grade 4 II Grade)	9 27	
1	Reserve 8 53	1 (200-450) 79	

or appointments to Civil Service.

Financial Secretary.
Comptroller.
Auditor, Mysore Ry. and Dy. Comptroller, Civil.
Survey Superintendent.
Registrar of C.S.
Insp. General of Edn.
Director, I & C.
Secy. R.A. & L.C.
Munl. Commr. B.C.M.

Appendix II

<u>Department.</u>	<u>Total number of appointments of Rs.250 and above up to Rs.450 or 600.</u>	<u>Total number of Assistant Commissioners in the Department.</u>	<u>Number of Civil Officers in the Department.</u>
General Administration.	9	6	
Revenue.	27	17	
Excise.	3	1	
Survey.	5	1	
Police.	11	4	
Accounts.	14 (including 2 under training).	6 (4 plus 2 under training).	
Co-operation.	4	1	
Judicial. (1) Magisterial :	17	8	
(2) Civil	27	..	
Income-Tax.	4	..	
	<u>118</u>		

<u>Higher appointments Reserved to Civil Service.</u>	<u>Higher appointments open to other services.</u>
3 Secretaries.	(1) F
1 Asst. Private Secretary.	(1) C
1 Revenue Commr.	(2) A
8 Depy. Commrs.	(4) S
1 Excise Commr.	(1) F
1 I. G. of Police.	(1) F
1 Depy. Commr. of Income Tax.	(1) F
16.	(7) F
-----	<u>(10)</u>

PROPOSALS FOR AMALGAMATING THE CIVIL JUDICIAL SERVICE
WITH THE MAGISTERIAL SERVICE.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

1. Sub Judges Court.	Bangalore.	Civil cases of Bangalore Taluk alone.
2. Munsiffs Court.	Bangalore City.	Civil work of the city alone.
3. City Magistrate.	-do-	Criminal work of the City alone and all appeals.
4. Sub Judge Magistrate.	-do-	Civil work of Hoskote and Anekal, and Criminal work of Bangalore Taluk, Hoskote and Anekal.
5. Munsiff Magistrate.	Nelamangala.	Civil and Criminal work of the Taluks of Nelamangala, Magadi and Devanhalli.
6. Munsiff.	Chennapatna or Closepet.	Civil cases of the taluks of Chennapatna, Kankannalli and Sub Taluk of Closepet.
7. Special Magistrate.	Closepet or Chennapatna.	Criminal cases of the Taluks of Chennapatna, Kankannalli and Sub Taluk of Closepet.
8. Munsiff Magistrate.	Dodballapur.	Civil and Criminal cases of Dodballapur Taluk and Civil cases of Goribidnur.

As at present.

Sub Judge --- 1
Munsiffs. --- 4

Special
Magistrates
including City
Magistrates. 4

As proposed --- 8
Savings. 1.

KOLAR DISTRICT.

1. Munsiff Magistrate.	K.G.F.	Civil cases arising in the Taluks of Bowringpet, Malur and Mulbagal and Criminal cases of Malur and Mulbagal
2. Special Magistrate.	K.G.F.	Criminal cases of Bowringpet Taluk.
3. Sub Judge or Special 1st Grade Magistrate.	Kolar.	Civil & Criminal cases of Kolar and Srinivasapur and 1st class cases of Chintamani, Sidiaghatta and -- Bagepalli.
4. Munsiff Magistrate.	Sidiaghatta or Chintamani.	Civil & 2nd and 3rd class Criminal cases of Chintamani, Sidiaghatta and -- Bagepalli.
5. Munsiff Magistrate.	Chickballapur.	Civil and Criminal cases of Chickballapur, Gudibanda and Criminal cases of Goribidnur.

As at present.

Special Magistrates	---	4	As proposed	---	5
Munsiffs.	---	3	Savings.		2
		7.			

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

1. Sub Judge.	Tumkur.	Civil cases of Tumkur and Kortagere and Small causes Jurisdiction over Tumkur, Kortagere, Sira, Gubbi and Tiptur.
2. Special 1st Class Magistrate.	Tumkur.	Criminal jurisdiction over Tumkur and Kortagere and 1st Class cases of Gubbi, Kunigal, Turuvekere, Maddagiri, Pavagada and Sira & all appeals.
3. Munsiff Magistrate.	Maddagiri.	Civil cases and 2nd Class Criminal cases of Maddagiri Pavagada and Sira ~~Sira~~ .
4. Munsiff Magistrate.	Tiptur.	Civil and Criminal cases of Tiptur & Chiknaikanhalli
5. "	Gubbi.	Civil and 2nd and 3rd Class cases of Gubbi, Kunigal & Turuvekere.

As at present.

Munsiffs	3	As proposed	5
Spl. Magistrates	4	Savings.	2.
	7		

MYSORE DISTRICT.

1. Sub Judge.	Mysore.	Civil work of Mysore City and Taluk.
2. Special Magistrate.	Mysore.	Criminal cases of Mysore City and Taluk and 1st class cases of Krishnarajpet and Nagamangala, Mandya & Malvalli & all appeals.
3. Munsiff.	Hunsur.	Civil cases of Hunsur, Yedatore and Heggaddadevankote.
4. Special Magistrate.	Hunsur.	Criminal cases of -do-
5. Munsiff Magistrate.	Nanjangud.	Civil & Criminal cases of Nanjangud.
6. Munsiff Magistrate.	Chamarajnagar.	Civil & Criminal cases of Chamarajnagar & Gundlupet.
7. Munsiff Magistrate, Mandya.	Mandya.	Civil cases of Mandya and Malvalli and Criminal cases of Mandya, Malvalli.
8. Munsiff Magistrate.	Seringapatam.	Civil and Criminal cases of the Taluk.
9. Munsiff Magistrate.	T. Narasipur.	-do- T. Narsipur & Yelandur
10. Munsiff Magistrate.	Nagamangala.	Civil and Criminal cases (2nd 3rd class) of Krishnarajpet and Nagamangala.

As at present.

Sub Judge. 2

Munsiffs. 5

Special Magistrates including
City Magistrates 6

As proposed 10

Savings. 3.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|--|
| 1. Sub Judge. | Hassan. | Civil and Criminal cases of Hassan Taluk and 1st Class cases of Arsikere, Chennaroyapatna, Holenarasipur and Arkalgud (to be given S.C. jurisdiction up to Rs.300) |
| 2. Munsiff Magistrate. | Hole-Narsipur. | Civil and 2nd and 3rd Class cases of Hole Narsipur. |
| 3. Munsiff Magistrate. | Arsikere. | Civil and 2nd and 3rd Class Criminal cases of Arsikere and Chennaroyapatna. |
| 4. Munsiff. | " Saklespur. | Civil and Criminal cases of Alur Belur and Saklespur. |

As at present.

Special Magistrate,	3		
Munsiffs.	2	As proposed	4
	---	Savings.	1
	5		

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|---|
| 1. Sub Judge. | Shimoga. | Civil cases of Town & Taluk. |
| 2. Spl. Magistrate
1st Grade. | Shimoga. | Civil cases of Tirthahalli Taluk and Criminal cases of Tirthahalli and Shimoga -- Taluks and 1st class cases of Honnali, Shikarpur, Chennagiri & Kumsi. |
| 3. Munsiff Magistrate. | Honnali. | Civil and 2nd and 3rd class cases of Honnali, Shikarpur, Chennagiri and Kumsi. |
| 4. Munsiff Magistrate, | Sagar. | Civil and Criminal cases of Sagar, Nagar and Sorab. |

As at present.

Sub Judge.	1		
Spl. Magistrate	3	As proposed	4
Munsiffs.	2	Savings.	2
	6		

N.B. On account of the distance of Tirthahalli from Shimoga and as Tirthahalli is a growing town, one Munsiff Magistrate may be posted there. Then savings will be one - Munsiff.

KADUR DISTRICT.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|--|
| 1. Sub Judge Magistrate. | Chickmagalur. | Civil and Criminal jurisdiction over Chickmagalur, Mudagere and all appeals. |
| 2. Munsiff Magistrate. | Tarikere. | Civil and Criminal cases of Kadur and Tarikere Taluk except Lakkavalli Hobli. |
| 3. do | Narasimharajapura. | Civil and Criminal cases of Koppa, Narasimharajapura, Sringeri and Lakkavalli Hobli of Tarikere Taluk. |

As at present.

Special Magistrates.	2	As proposed	3
Munsiffs.	2	Savings.	1
	<u>4</u>		

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|--|
| 1. Sub Judge Magistrate. | Chitaldrug. | Civil and Criminal cases of Chitaldrug Town & Taluk. |
| 2. Munsiff Magistrate. | Chitaldrug. | Civil and Criminal cases of Holalkere, Hosdurga and Jagalur. |
| 3. do | Chellakere. | Civil and Criminal cases of Chellakere, Molakalmuru and Hiriyur. |
| 4. Munsiff Magistrate. | Davangere. | Civil and Criminal cases of Davangere and Harihar. |

As at present.

Special Magistrates.	3	As proposed	4
Munsiffs.	2	Savings.	1
	<u>5</u>		

5

	BANGALORE.	KOLAR.	TUMKUR.	MYSORE.	HASSAN.	SHIMOGA.	KADUR.	CHITALDRUG.	<i>Total</i>
Sub Judges.	1		1	1	1	1			5
Sub Judge Magistrate.	1	1					1	1	4
Special 1st Grade Magistrates.	1	1	1	1		1			5
Special 2nd Grade Magistrates.	1			1					2
Munsiff Magistrates.	2	3	3	6	3	2	2	3	24
Munsiffs.	2			1					3

	8	5	5	10	4	4	3	4	43

Purely Sub Judges	5
Sub Judge Magistrates	4
Special 1st Grade Magistrates	5
Special 2nd Grade Magistrates.	2
Munsiff magistrates.	24
Munsiffs.	3
	<u>43</u>

If one Special Magistrate's Court has to be created for posting an Assistant Commissioner the number of Courts will be 44.

COST OF PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT OF SUB COURTS, MUNSIFFS COURTS
AND SPECIAL MAGISTRATE'S COURTS.

Clerical and Menial.

3 Sub Courts, each	17 hands	3 x 417 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.M.	or 1243 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.M.
1 Munsiff's Court.	18 "	391 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	391 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
8 Munsiffs Courts at	15 "	8 x 316 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2534 "
3 do	16 "	3 x 346 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1040 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
3 do	14 "	3 x 291 "	873 "
5 do	13 "	5 x 261 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1108 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
3 do	4 "	4 x 110 "	440 "
1 Additional Sub-Court	4 "	110 "	110 "
Menials (3 additional Munsiffs Courts and 1 additional Sub Court).		4 x 41	164 "

			7905 "

or Rs.94860 per annum.

Special Magistrate's Courts.(Clerical).

I Class Courts	11.	11 x 1560 =	17160 per annum
II "	18	18 x 1080 =	19440 "

Add High Price Allowance sanctioned in 15
Courts. 6300 "

Menials 29 Courts 29 x 492 = 14268 "

Total. 57168 "

Total cost of establishment per annum for Sub Courts
Munsiffs Courts and Special Magistrates Courts.

Rs. 94860

Rs. 57168

Total Rs.1,52,028

CLERICAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE PROPOSED SUB COURTS AND

MUNSIFF MAGISTRATE'S COURTS.

<u>Sub Courts.</u>			<u>Munsiff Magis. Courts.</u>		
1. Sheristedar.	65-3-80	75	1 Head Munshi	45-2-55	50
2. Head Munshi	45-2-55	50	2 Deputy Munshi	40	40
3. Deputy "		40	3 Court Nazir	35	35"
4. Execution clerk.		35	4 Execution clerk		30
5. Bench Clerk.		35	5 Process Nazir		
6. Decree Clerk)		60	6 Decree Clerk	3-30-	90
7. Process Nazir.)			7 Bench clerk		
8. Sus Clerk.		25	8 Sus Clerk.	25	25
Duffedar 1	11	41	Menials		41
3 Peons at Rs.10	<u>30</u>				
	41	-----			-----
		361	1 Duffedar	11	311
			3 Peons on		
			Rs.	30	

				41.	

COST OF ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE PROPOSED COURTS.

Sub Courts 9 at Rs.361/- each Court. 3249 38988

Special 1 Grade Courts - 5 made up of
2 City Magistrate's Courts, ~~and~~ *and*
Special Magistrates Courts, K.G.F. and
2 Special I Grade Magistrates Courts,
on the present scale. 12564

Special Second Grade Magistrate's
Courts 3 at the present scale. 4710

(one additional court to be created
in Shimoga or Mysore).

Munsiffs, Magistrates Courts -- 27 at Rs.311 - 8397 = 100764

157026

Extra cost required for establishment under the
proposed scheme Rs.157026 - 152028 = Rs.4998.

Savings - Pay of 12 Third Grade Magistrates at the
average cost. $12 \times 212 \frac{2}{9} = 2546$ per mensem or
30560 per annum.

Deduct extra cost for Estt. 4998 "

Net Savings. 25562

APPROXIMATELY. Rs.25000/-

Remarks on the Submission Note regarding
Re-organization of the Mysore Civil
Service.

....

"Please see whether it makes any difference
and if so to whose advantage if we
adopt the more logical formula 'dates
on which they were confirmed on Rs.250'

(Intd.) K. C.

16-11-27.

- - - -

A tentative combined list showing the
rank of officers according to their pay is
submitted.

Mr. M.Rama Rao's rank will be above
Mr. M.Seshadri.

Mr.Mallikarjuniah and the other per-
manent non-Civil Service officers will go over
the new batch of Asst. Commrs. appointed in
1925.

The other non-Civil Service officers who
are now acting, viz., Messrs.C.Krishna Rao,
K.Malliaraj Urs and Syed Abdul Khalak will also
go over these 6 Asst. Commrs. when they are con-
firmed.

If the date of confirmation on Rs.250 is
taken into account Messrs. H.Basavaraj^{Yrs} and A.J.
Donne will come below the 6 Asst. Commrs. appoint-
ed in 1925. But they will be drawing more pay
than these 6 officers.

In Dewan

mu
16/11

*On the whole it seems
best to leave the
draft as prepared,
wh. I ~~fully~~ believe
was responsibly
suggested by Chief
Secy not
disputed from (Dr. S.
mean that all the orders are
passed ~~there~~ was a ~~decision~~
be
*17/11**

Revised cadre of Assistant Commissioners after including
in it the non-Civil Service Officers of the Revenue Deptt.

....

Asst. Commrs. - Sanctioned cadre -- 58	}	Total.
Cadre of Non-Civil Service Officers	}	67.
of the Revenue Department -- 779	}	

- - - - -

Messrs.-

- | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|--------|---|
| 1. S.Abdul Wajid, B.A., | Senior Asst. Comr. | O.O.D. | |
| 2. H.V.Ramaswami, M.A.,B.L. | do. | O.O.D. | |
| 3. T.G.Rama Iyer, B.A. | do. | O.O.D. | (tempy. for a month) |
| 4. C.Machaiya, B.A. | do. | O.O.D. | |
| 5. N.Rama Rao, B.A.,B.L. | Senior Asst. Comr.
P.P. | O.O.D. | (to be confirmed.) |
| 6. B.Narayanaswami
Iyengar, B.A.,B.L. | do. | | (do.) |
| 7. M.S.Ramachandra Rao,
B.A., B.L. | do. | | do. |
| 8. M.Sadasiva Rao, B.A., B.L. | do. | | do. |
| 9. M.N.Balaraj Urs, B.A., | do. | | do. |
| 10. M.Venkatesa Iyengar, M.A. | do. | | do. |
| 11. G.M.Mehkri, B.A.,LL.B. | do. | | to continue as P.P.
vice No.1. |
| 12. G.Rudrappa, M.A., Bar-at-Law. | Senior Asst.
Commr. | do. | " 2. |
| 13. M.Venkatanaranappa, B.A.
(O.O.D.) | do. (Ag.) | do. | " 4. |
| 14. S.N.Appanniengar, B.A.,B.L. | do. (Ag.) | do. | " 5. |
| 15. Y.Narasinga Rao, B.A.,B.L.
(O.O.D.) | do. (Ag.) | do. | " 13. |
| 16. H.Vyasa Rao, B.A. | do. (Ag.) | do. | " 15. |
| 17. C.Gopalachar, B.A. | do. (Ag.) | do. | against a
non-Civil
Service
vacancy in
the Police
Deptt. |
| 18. M.Rama Rao, B.A.,B.L.
(O.O.D.) | | | to be Senior Asst.Comr
vice No. 3. |
| 19. M.Seshadri, M.A. | | do. | No.18 (O.O.D) |
| 20. P.H.Krishna Rao, M.A., | | | |

Messrs.-

on leave

21. N.Sundararaja Iyengar, B.A.
22. T.Abdul Khader, B.A.
23. T.V.A. Isvaran, B.A. (O.O.D.)
24. M.Chennaraj Urs, B.A.,LL.B.
25. M.A.Sreenivasan, B.A.
26. S.Narayana Rao, M.A.(Hons)
(O.O.D.)
27. D.C.Subbarayappa,B.A.,B.L.
28. M.Abdul Hukh, B.A.
29. J.Appaji Gowda, B.A.(Hons) O.O.D.
30. M.Navaneetham Naidu, B.A.,B.L.
31. M.Viraraj Urs, B.A.,B.L.
32. M.S.Ramachandra Rao, B.A.
33. T.Hanumantha Rao, B.A.,B.L. (on leave)
34. R.A.Narasimha Iyengar, B.A.,B.L.
35. C.Lakshmana Rao, B.A., B.L.
36. Abdul Aziz Khan, B.A.
37. B.S.Raghavendra Rao, M.A.(Hons.)
38. V.Vedavyasacharya, B.A. (O O D)
39. T.Ramaiya, B.A. (Hons).
40. G.Sundara Rao, B.A.
41. E.V.Ganapathi Iyer, B.Sc.
42. K.Subba Rao, B.A.
43. M.Shamanna, M.A.
44. K. Guru Dutt, B.A.
45. Mahomed Ismail Sheriff,B.A.
46. Charles Noronha, M.A. (O O D)
47. R.P.Mallappa, B.A., LL.B.
48. R.puttaraj Urs, M.A.,B.L.,
49. C.M.H.Ranajodha Singh, B.A.
50. P.Suryanarayana Setty, B.A.
51. C.Suryanarayana Sastri,B.A.
52. G.Mallikarjuniah, M.A. (O.O.D.)
53. B.Muddukrishnappa, B.A. (- 20)

Pay Rs 375

Pay Rs 375

n 350

n 325

Messrs.-

54. <u>N.Subba Rao, B.A.</u>	..	Pay Rs 225	Age 52	- Fully qualified.
55. <u>C.Ramachandra Rao, B.A., B.L.</u>	..	" 300	" 48	- do. -
56. <u>S.Sitharamiah, B.A.</u>	..	" 300	" 54	- do. -
57. <u>H.Basavaraj Urs,</u>	s.p.t. to be confirmed.	" 325	53	Has to pass Civil I & II.
58. <u>A.J.Donne,</u>	s.p.t. do.	" 300	48	Has to pass Civil I.
59. <u>K.Srinivasan, B.Sc.</u>		Pay Rs 275		
60. <u>N.Madhava Rao, B.A.</u>		" 275		
61. <u>R.Ramachandra Rao Bhombhore, B.A.</u>		" 275		
62. <u>Mir Safdar Hussain, B.A.</u>		" 275		
63. <u>D.Krishna Urs, B.A.</u>		" 275		
64. <u>K.Seshadri Iyer, B.A.</u>		" 275		
65.	(Vacant)			
66.	(do.)			
67.	(do.)			

<u>C.Krishna Rao, B.A.</u>	Ag. to be P.P.	Rs 300	vice No. 35.	Age 48.	Fully qualified
<u>K.Mallaraj Urs, B.A.</u>	Ag. do.	225+60	Appt- 3-52	" 48	Has to pass Civil I & II.
<u>Syed Abdul Kalakh.</u>	Ag. do.	225+60	Permanent Vacancies	53.	" 45 Civil Part I.
<u>R.Thammaji Rao,</u>	Ag. do.	225+50	Vice No 52	" 45	Fully qualified
<u>V.Dwarakanath,</u>	Ag. 200+50	Acting. vice	3-53	" 45	do.
<u>C S Krishna Murthi</u>	Ag. 200+50	Ag. . . .	3		
<u>R.Ramiah Naidu,</u>	Ag. 200+50	do. . . .	21.	" 46	Has to pass Civil I & II.
<u>R.Shamiengar,</u>	Ag. 200+50	do. . . .	38	" 44.	--do.--

Subsequent- 672-10-27

S.Kuppuswami Iyer, Ag.

Abdus Subhon, Ag.

H.C.Subba Rao, Ag.

The following officers who are now s.p.t. or acting non-Civil Service Officers in the Police and Excise Dep'ts. may also be dealt with as shewn below:--

Excise - Mr.R.Tirunaraniengar, Dist.Ex.Officer, s.p.t.
to be confirmed.

" P.Chikkanna Chetty, (Ag.) - to continue as acting
vice Mr.R.Ramiah Naidu,
(on leave).

" H.Rudrappa, (Ag.) temporary against the
temporary ~~XXXXXX~~ appointment
of Dist. Ex. Officer, Kolar.

Police Deptt:

Mr. J.E.Dunning, s.p.t. - to be confirmed.
D.S.P.

" C. Everard, (Ag.) - do.

" Sirajuddin (Ag.) - do.
Mahomed.

Proceedings of the Government of His
Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

....

Read:--

N
Govt. Proceedings No. 757-807/C.B.
210-13-1 dated 22nd Septr. 1924 issuing
revised rules regarding the Mysore
Civil Service and creating a non-Civil
Service cadre of Gazetted Officers for
certain Departments.

Order No. 3617-62/C.B. 145-27-1

Dated,

13/12/42

Prior to the re-organization of
the Civil Service in 1924, all gazetted
officers of the Revenue Department
were styled Assistant Commrs. and be-
longed to the Civil Service. In the
G.O. read above, a new class of offi-
cers was created to hold a limited
number of gazetted charges in the
Revenue Deptt. These ^{Men} do not belong
to the Civil Service although their
duties and scales of pay are identical
with those of Asst. Commrs. The em-
ployment of these officers was intended
to be confined to the Revenue Deptt.
but in actual practice it has not been
possible to keep up this distinction

and non-Civil Service Revenue officers had often to be posted, on account of the exigencies of the service, to charges reserved for the Civil Service in other Deptts. There is thus practically no difference either in the scale of pay or in the method of employment of the Civil Service and non-Civil Service Revenue Officers. Govt. have therefore come to the conclusion that these two cadres may with advantage be amalgamated. The cadre of non-Civil Service Revenue Officers will be abolished and the officers now included in that cadre will be absorbed in the Civil Service.

The strength of the Civil Service now consists of 58 posts (including a reserve of 12) of which 9 are on Rs.500-50-600 (Senior Asst. Commrs) and the rest on Rs.250-25-450 (Asst. Comrs.) The cadre of non-Civil Service Revenue Officers comprises 9 posts of which one is on the higher scale and the rest on the ~~higher~~ lower scale. The combined cadre will therefore consist of 10 Senior Asst. Commrs. and 57 Asst. Comrs.

As regards qualifications, officers of the Civil Service are at present required to pass the local service examinations noted in the margin, while in the case of the non-Civil Service Officers pass in the Civil Examination is not insisted upon. The higher

1. Revenue - Higher,
2. Criminal - do.
3. Accounts - Lower,
4. Civil - Parts I & II.

qualifications prescribed in the case of Asst. Commrs. will remain unchanged, but in giving effect to the amalgamation elderly officers now acting as non-Civil Service Officers may be exempted from passing Civil - Parts I and II.

Orders will be passed separately regarding the allocation of officers in the revised cadre.

MR
Chief Secretary to Govt.

T o

The Revenue Commissioner,

" Comptroller (Through Fin. Secy)

" Other Heads of Deptts.

" Secretaries to Govt.

" Dy. Commrs. of Dists.

In perusal before me

Just Now

MR

9/12

*4687
9/12*

MRN.

10/12

9/12

MR

S.O.

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

General and Revenue Secretariat

Government Order No. 3617-67

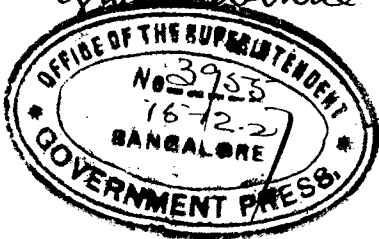
Dated

13th December 1917

Civil Service Cadre.

Amalgamation of the non-Civil-Service Cadre

with the Revenue Department with the



Instructions to General Miscellaneous Branch.

(i) Is the order to be printed? *yes*

(ii) Is it to be published in Gazette, English?

(iii) Do Kannada?

(iv) Number of spare copies required. 300.

A1849

Urgent

To The Superintendent
Govt. Printing.

Also send two clean
to no. 1004 of the King's
copies.

13/12/17 *Supd. Confid. For
in char*

S.O.g.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore.

...

Read:--

Govt. Proceedings No.757-807/C.B.210-13-1 dated
22nd September 1924 issuing revised rules regarding the
Mysore Civil Service and creating a non-Civil Service
cadre of Gazetted Officers for certain Departments.

- - - -

O r d e r No. 3617-67 / ^{CB 145-27-1}
~~145-27-1~~

Dated, Bangalore, the 13th December 1927.

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02 ✓

The strength of the Civil Service now consists of 58 posts (including a reserve of 12) of which 9 are on Rs.500-50-600 (Senior Assistant Commissioners) and the rest on Rs.250-25-450 (Assistant Commissioners). The cadre of non-Civil Service Revenue Officers comprises 9 posts of which one is on the higher scale and the rest on the lower scale. The combined cadre will therefore consist of 10 Senior Assistant Commissioners and 57 Assistant Commissioners.

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3. Accounts - Lower.		Examination ~~is~~ not insist-
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Orders will be passed separately regarding the allocation of officers in the revised cadre.

M. A. D. Nar

Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

- " Comptroller to Government, through Finl. Sectt.
- " Other Heads of Departments,
- " Secretaries to Government,
- " Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

3

S. O.

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. 3617-67—C. B. 145-27-1, dated 13th December 1927.

Civil Service Cadre.

Amalgamation of the Non-Civil Service Cadre of the Revenue Department with the —.

READ—

Government Proceedings No. 757-807—C. B. 210-13-1, dated 22nd September 1924, issuing revised rules regarding the Mysore Civil Service and creating a Non-Civil Service Cadre of Gazetted Officers for certain Departments.

ORDER NO. 3617-67—C. B. 145-27-1, DATED 13TH DECEMBER 1927.

Prior to the re-organisation of the Civil Service in 1924 all Gazetted Officers of the Revenue Department were styled Assistant Commissioners and belonged to the Civil Service. In the Government Order read above, a new class of officers was created to hold a limited number of gazetted charges in the Revenue Department. These officers do not belong to the Civil Service although their duties and scale of pay are identical with those of Assistant Commissioners. The employment of these officers was intended to be confined to the Revenue Department but in actual practice it has not been possible to keep up this distinction and Non-Civil Service Revenue Officers had often to be posted, on account of the exigencies of the service, to charges reserved for the Civil Service in other Departments. There is thus practically no difference either in the scale of pay or in the method of employment of the Civil Service and Non-Civil Service Revenue Officers. Government have therefore come to the conclusion that these two cadres may with advantage be amalgamated. The cadre of Non-Civil Service Revenue Officers will be abolished and the officers now included in that cadre will be absorbed in the Civil Service.

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Munandaraj
The Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Comptroller to Government, through the Financial Secretariat.
The Other Heads of Departments.
The Secretaries to Government.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—P. S. R. N.

S. O.

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

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N. MADHAVA RAO,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Comptroller to Government, through the Financial Secretariat.
The Other Heads of Departments.
The Secretaries to Government.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Encl.—P. S. R. N.